

# PAT

5. Not hasty; not viciously eager or impetuous.  
Too indolent to be great,  
Nor patient to expect the turns of fate,  
They open'd camps deform'd by civil fight. *Prior.*
- PATIENT.** *n. f.* [*patient*, Fr.]  
1. That which receives impressions from external agents.  
Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the patient. *Gov. of the Tongue.*  
To proper patients he kind agents brings,  
In various leagues binds disagreeing things. *Cresch.*  
Action and passion are modes which belong to substances: when a smith with a hammer strikes a piece of iron, the hammer and the smith are both agents or subjects of action; the one supreme, and the other subordinate: the iron is the patient or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense, because it receives the operation of the agent. *Watts's Logic.*  
2. A person diseased. It is commonly used of the relation between the sick and the physician.  
You deal with me like a physician, that seeing his patient in a pestilent fever, should chide instead of administering help, and bid him be sick no more. *Sidney.*  
Through ignorance of the disease, through unreasonableness of the time, instead of good he worketh hurt, and out of one evil throweth the patient into many miseries. *Spenser.*  
A physician uses various methods for the recovery of sick persons; and though all of them are disagreeable, his patients are never angry. *Addison.*  
3. It is sometimes, but rarely used absolutely for a sick person.  
Nor will the raging fever's fire abate  
With golden canopies or beds of state;  
But the poor patient will as soon be found  
On the hard matres or the mother ground. *Dryden.*  
**TO PATIENT.** *v. a.* [*patient*, Fr.] To compose one's self; to behave with patience. *Obsolete.*  
*Patient* yourself, madam, and pardon me. *Shakespeare.*  
**PATIENTLY.** *adv.* [*from patient*.]  
1. Without rage under pain or affliction.  
Lament not, Eve, but patiently resign  
What justly thou hast lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Ned is in the gout,  
Lies rack'd with pain, and you without,  
How patiently you hear him groan!  
How glad the case is not your own. *Swift.*  
2. Without vicious impetuosity.  
That which they grant, we gladly accept at their hands, and with that patiently they would examine how little cause they have to deny that which as yet they grant not. *Hooker.*  
Could men but once be persuaded patiently to attend to the dictates of their own minds, religion would gain more proselytes. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
**PATINE.** *n. f.* [*patina*, Lat.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainsf.*  
**PATLY.** *adv.* [*from pat*.] Commodiously; fitly.  
**PATRIARCH.** *n. f.* [*patriarche*, Fr. *patriarcha*, Lat.]  
1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.  
So spake the patriarch of mankind; but Eve  
Perfisted, yet submiss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,  
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees,  
Three centuries he grows, and three he flays  
Supreme in state; and in three more decays. *Dryden.*  
2. A bishop superior to archbishops.  
The patriarchs for an hundred years had been of one house, to the prejudice of the church, and there yet remained one bishop of the same kindred. *Raleigh.*  
Where secular primates were heretofore given, the ecclesiastical laws have ordered patriarchs and ecclesiastical primates to be placed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
**PATRIARCHAL.** *adj.* [*patriarchal*, Fr. *from patriarch*.]  
1. Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs.  
Such drowsy sedentary souls have they,  
Who would to patriarchal years live on,  
Fix'd to hereditary clays,  
And know no climate but their own. *Norris.*  
Nimrod enjoyed this patriarchal power; but he against right enlarged his empire, by seizing violently on the rights of other lords. *Locke.*  
2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.  
Archbishops or metropolitans in France are immediately subject to the pope's jurisdiction; and, in other places, they are immediately subject to the patriarchal sees. *Ayliffe.*  
**PATRIARCHATE.** *n. f.* [*patriarchat*, Fr. *from patriarch*.] A patriarchship. *bishopric* superior to archbishopricks.  
Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a patriarchship and archbishoprick. *Ayliffe.*  
**PATRIARCHY.** *n. f.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate.  
Calabria pertained to the patriarch of Constantinople, as appeareth in the novel of Leo Sophus, touching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that patriarchy. *Brerewood.*  
**PATRICIAN.** *adj.* [*patrician*, Fr. *patricius*, Lat.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

# PAT

- I see  
Th' insulting tyrant prancing o'er the field,  
His horse's hoofs wet with patrician blood! *Addison.*  
**PATRICIAN.** *n. f.* A nobleman.  
Noble patricians, patrons of my right,  
Defend the justice of my cause with arms. *Shakespeare.*  
You'll find Gracchus, from patrician grown  
A fencer and the scandal of the town. *Dryden.*  
Your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians, possessed by inheritance. *Swift.*  
**PATRIMONIAL.** *adj.* [*patrimonial*, Fr. *from patrimonium*.]  
The expence of the duke of Ormond's own great patrimonial estate, that came over at that time, is of no small consideration in the stock of this kingdom. *Temple.*  
Their patrimonial sloth the Spaniards keep,  
And Philip first taught Philip how to sleep. *Dryden.*  
**PATRIMONY.** *n. f.* [*patrimonium*, Latin; *patrimoine*, Fr.] An estate possessed by inheritance.  
Inclosures they would not forbid, for that had been to forbid the improvement of the patrimonies of the kingdom. *Bacon.*  
So might the heir, whose father hath, in play,  
Wasted a thousand pounds of ancient rent,  
By painful earning of one groat a day,  
Hope to restore the patrimony spent. *Davies.*  
In me all  
Posterity stands curs'd! fair patrimony  
That I must leave ye, sons. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
For his redemption, all my patrimony  
I am ready to forego and quit. *Milton's Agonist.*  
Their ships like wasted patrimonies flew;  
Where the thin scattering trees admit the light,  
And shun each other's shadows as they grow. *Dryden.*  
The shepherd last appears,  
And with him all his patrimony bears;  
His house and household gods, his trade of war,  
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden.*  
**PATRIOT.** *n. f.* One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.  
Patriots who for sacred freedom flood.  
The firm patriot there,  
Who made the welfare of mankind his care,  
Shall know he conquer'd. *Addison's Cato.*  
Here tears shall flow from a more generous cause,  
Such tears as patriots shed for dying laws. *Pope.*  
**PATRIOTISM.** *n. f.* [*from patriot*.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.  
**TO PATROCINATE.** *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Latin; *patrocinor*, old French.] To patronise; to protect; to defend. *Ditt.*  
**PATROL.** *n. f.* [*patrouille*, *patrouille*, old French.]  
1. The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept.  
2. Those that go the rounds.  
O thou! by whose almighty nod the scale  
Of empire rises, or alternate falls,  
Send forth the saving virtues round the land  
In bright patrol. *Thomson's Summer.*  
**TO PATROUILLER.** *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.  
These out guards of the mind are sent abroad  
And still patrolling beat the neighbouring road,  
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,  
Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Blackmore.*  
**PATRON.** *n. f.* [*patron*, Fr. *patronus*, Latin.]  
1. One who countenances, supports or protects. Commonly a wretch who supports with insolence, and is paid with flattery.  
I'll plead for you, as for my patron. *Shakespeare.*  
Ne'er let me pass in silence Dorset's name;  
Ne'er cease to mention the continu'd debt,  
Which the great patron only would forget. *Prior.*  
2. A guardian saint.  
Thou amongst those saints, whom thou do'st see,  
Shall be a saint, and thine own nation's friend  
And patron. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
St. Michael is mentioned as the patron of the Jews, and is now taken by the Christians, as the protector general of our religion. *Dryden.*  
3. Advocate; defender; vindicator.  
We ate no patrons of those things; the best defence whereof is speedy redress and amendment. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 1.*  
Whether the minds of men have naturally imprinted on them the ideas of extension and number, I leave to those who are the patrons of innate principles. *Locke.*  
4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.  
**PATRONAGE.** *n. f.* [*from patron*.]  
1. Support; protection.  
Lady, most worthy of all duty, how falls it out, that you, in whom all virtue shines, will take the patronage of fortune, the only rebellious handmaid against virtue.  
Here's patronage, and here our art deficiencies,  
What breaks its bonds, what draws the cloister ties,  
Shows what rewards our services may gain, *Cresch.*  
And how too often we may court in vain. *2. Guardianship*

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2. Guardianship of saints.  
From certain passages of the poets, several ships made choice of some god or other for their guardians, as among the Roman Catholics every vessel is recommended to the patronage of some particular saint. *Addison.*  
3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.  
**TO PATRONAGE.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To patronise; to protect. A bad word.  
Dar'st thou maintain the former words thou spak'st?  
Yes, sir, as well as you dare patronage.  
The envious barking of your faucy tongue. *Shakespeare.*  
An out-law in a castle keeps,  
And uses it to patronage his theft. *Shakespeare.*  
**PATRONAL.** *adj.* [*from patronus*, Lat.] Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron.  
The name of the city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and patronal gods might be called forth by charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**PATRONESS.** *n. f.* [*feminine of patron*; *patrona*, Lat.]  
1. A female that defends, countenances or supports.  
Of close escapes the aged patroness,  
Blacker than earth, her sable mantle spread,  
When with two trusty maids in great distress,  
Both from mine uncle and my realm I fled. *Fairfax.*  
All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign patroness and protectress of the enterprise. *Bacon.*  
Beside me night, best patroness of grief,  
Over the pole thy thickest mantle throw. *Milton.*  
He petitioned his patroness, who gave him for answer, that providence had assigned every bird its proportion. *L'Estrange.*  
It was taken into the protection of my patronesses at court. *Swift.*  
2. A female guardian saint.  
**TO PATRONISE.** *v. a.* [*from patron*.] To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance.  
Churchmen are to be had in due respect for their work sake, and protected from scorn; but if a clergyman be loose and scandalous, he must not be patronised nor winked at. *Bacon.*  
All tenderness of conscience against good laws, is hypocrisy, and patronised by none but men of delusion, who look upon it as the fittest engine to get into power. *South's Sermons.*  
I have been eleeemed and patronised by the grandfather, the father and the son. *Dryden.*  
**PATRONYMICK.** *n. f.* [*πατρωνυμικός*, *patronymique*, Fr.] Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor: as, *Tydidēs*, the son of *Tydeus*.  
It ought to be rendered the son, *Teslonides* being a *patronymick*. *Broom.*  
**PATREN** of a pillar. *n. f.* Its base. *Ainsworth.*  
**PATTEMAKER.** *n. f.* [*Pattem and maker*.] He that makes pattens.  
**PATTEN.** *n. f.* [*patin*, Fr.] A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women to keep them from the dirt.  
Their shoes and pattens are snouted and piked more than a finger long, crooking upwards, which they call crackowes, which were fastened to the knees with chains of gold and silver. *Camden's Remains.*  
Good housewives  
Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,  
Safe through the wet on clinking pattens tread. *Gay.*  
**TO PATTER.** *v. n.* [*from patte*, Fr. the foot.] To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet.  
Patter'ing hail comes pouring on the main,  
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain. *Dryden.*  
The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard  
By such as wander through the forest walks. *Thomson.*  
**PATTEEN.** *n. f.* [*patron*, Fr. *patroon*, Dutch.]  
1. The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar.  
As though your desire were, that the churches of old should be patterns for us to follow, and even glasses wherein we might see the practice of that which by you is gathered out of scripture. *Hooker.*  
I will be the pattern of all patience;  
I will say nothing. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
A pattern to all princes living with her,  
And all that shall succeed. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
The example and pattern of the church of Rome. *Clarendon.*  
Lose not the honour you have early won,  
But stand the blameless pattern of a son. *Dryden.*  
Measure the excellency of a virtuous mind; not as it is the copy, but the pattern of regal power.  
This pattern should be our guide, in our present state of pilgrimage. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
Christianity commands us to act after a nobler pattern, than the virtues even of the most perfect men. *Rogers.*  
Take pattern by our sister star,  
Delude at once and bless our fight;  
When you are seen, be seen from far,  
And chiefly chuse to shine by night. *Swift.*

# PAU

2. A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest.  
A gentleman sends to my shop for a pattern of stuff; if he like it, he compares the pattern with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift.*  
3. An instance; an example.  
What God did command touching Canaan, the same concerneth not us otherwise than only as a fearful pattern of his just displeasure against sinful nations. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17.*  
4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.  
**TO PATTER.** *v. a.* [*patroner*, Fr. *from the noun*.]  
1. To make in imitation of something; to copy.  
Ay, such a place there is, where we did hunt,  
Pattern'd by that the poet here describes. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To serve as an example to be followed. Neither sense is now much in use.  
When I that censure him do so offend,  
Let mine own judgment pattern out my death,  
And nothing come in partial. *Shakespeare.*  
**PA'VAN.** *n. f.* A kind of light tripping dance. *Ainsf.*  
**PA'VIN.** *n. f.* [*pauciloquium*, Lat.] Sparing and rare speech. *Ditt.*  
**PAUCITY.** [*paucitas*, from *paucus*, Latin.]  
1. Fewness; smallness of number.  
The multitude of parishes, and paucity of schools. *Hooker.*  
In such slender corpuscles as those of colour, may easily be conceived a greater paucity of protuberant corpuscles. *Boyle.*  
Socrates well understood what he said touching the rarity and paucity of friends. *L'Estrange.*  
2. Smallness of quantity.  
This paucity of blood is agreeable to many other animals: as, lizzards, frogs and other fishes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**TO PAVE.** *v. a.* [*pavio*, Lat. *paver*, Fr.]  
1. To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone.  
Should she kneel down,  
Her brother's ghost his paved bed would break,  
And take her hence in horror. *Shakespeare.*  
Let not the court be paved, for that striketh up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*  
From this chymic flame  
I see a city of more precious mold,  
With silver pav'd, and all divine with gold. *Dryden.*  
The streets are paved with brick or freestone. *Addison.*  
2. To make a passage easy.  
It might open and pave a prepared way to his own title. *Bacon.*  
**PAVEMENT.** *n. f.* [*pavimentum*, Lat.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor.  
The marble pavement clothes, he is enter'd  
Into his radiant roof. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,  
And pavement stars seen in the galaxy. *Milton.*  
The long laborious pavement here he treads,  
That to proud Rome th' admiring nations leads. *Addison.*  
The foundation of Roman ways was made of rough stone joined together with cement; upon this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and cement, to plane the inequalities of the lower stratum in which the stones of the upper pavement were fixed: for there can be no very durable pavement, but a double one. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
**PAVER.** *n. f.* [*from pave*.] One who lays with stones.  
For thee the sturdy paver thumps the ground,  
Whilst ev'ry stroke his lab'ring lungs resound. *Gay.*  
**PAVILLION.** *n. f.* [*pavillon*, French.] A tent; a temporary or moveable house.  
Flowers being under the trees, the trees were to them a pavillion, and the flowers to the trees a mosaical floor. *Sidney.*  
She did lie  
In her pavillion, cloth of gold, of tiffue. *Shakespeare.*  
He, only he, heaven's blew pavillion spreads,  
And on the ocean's dancing billows treads. *Sandy.*  
It was usual for the enemy, when there was a king in the field, to demand by a trumpet in what part of the camp he resided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavillion. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 23.*  
The glowing fury springs,  
Once more invades the guilty dome, and shrouds  
Its bright pavillions in a veil of clouds. *Pope.*  
**TO PAVILLION.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To furnish with tents.  
Jacob in Mahanaim saw  
The field pavillion'd with his guardians bright. *Milton.*  
2. To be sheltered by a tent.  
With his batt'ning flocks the careful swain  
Abides pavillion'd on the grassy plain.  
**PAUNCH.** *n. f.* [*panse*, French; *panga*, Spanish; *paux*, Latin.] The belly; the region of the guts.  
Demades, the orator, was talkative, and would eat hard; Antipater would say of him, that he was like a sacrifice, that nothing was left of it but the tongue and the paunch. *Bacon.*